Rajendra Prasad—and the boycott of educational establishments, as well as, of course, the boycott of the Legislatures.

During the course of the movement there were risings all over the country. Civil disobedience was strongest in Bengal, but no province was without it, and the crisis was intensified by the movement of the Akali Sikhs in Punjab, the No-Tax campaign in the Midnapore District of Bengal and the serious rebellion of the Moplahs in South India, Outside India, the Sinn Fein movement had been largely successful, and in Egypt the Wafdist Party seemed strong. The Viceroy desired to make a settlement with the Congress and Pandit Malaviya was sent to interview Das in jail. Gandhi had promised *Swaraj* in a year and the year was nearly up. A settlement would seem a great victory, but Gandhi could not accept the terms of agreement till it was too late. By the end of 1921 almost all the leaders, with the exception of the Mahatma, were in prison.

The collapse of the Khilafat and the decision to abandon non-co-operation after Chauri-Chaura greatly reduced Gandhi's popularity, and Lord Reading seized the opportunity to have him arrested. The trial was a historic event and the Indian Christian K. T. Paul compared it to the trial of Christ before Pilate. The Mahatma described himself as a farmer and weaver and explained the process which had turned him from a loyal friend of British Rule to a seditionist and non-co-operator. He was sentenced by **Mr.** Justice Broomfield[1] to six years' imprisonment, though he was actually released after one year. At this point the Congress virtually split for a time. Das and Motilal Nehru desired to enter the Legislatures with a view to obstruction; the disciples of Gandhi were against it. The dissentients formed the Swarajist Party and the rest were known as "no-changers," but a compromise was reached and the

[1] The Judge expressed his distress at having to sentence.